



*Preserving America's Heritage*

**ACHP LISTENING SESSIONS  
ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION WITH  
ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER  
COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS**



**Angel Island State Park  
San Francisco, California  
Wednesday, March 18, 2015**

**Old South Meeting House  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Friday, January 30, 2015**

**May 2015**

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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## Background

As part of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) initiative on building a more inclusive national preservation program (BAMIPP), two listening sessions were held to seek the views of Asian American and Pacific Island (AAPI) experts on cultural heritage and historic preservation, including activists, scholars, community leaders, and representatives of non-governmental organizations and institutions. The purpose of these sessions was to discuss ways that historic preservation in general, and the national historic preservation program in particular, can better meet their communities' needs to preserve and enhance AAPI historic places, history, and culture at the local, state, and national level.

The goals for the sessions were to:

- Hear from AAPI community representatives and civic activists about their experience with historic and cultural preservation in their communities;
- Share information and views about the challenges, opportunities, potential benefits, and techniques of preserving history and historic places, cultural practices and traditions, and other aspects of AAPI heritage in modern America;
- Discuss how special places of particular importance to AAPI communities could and should be preserved, and how they might help support community vitality, identity, and education; and
- Explore how historic preservation in general could better serve the needs of AAPI communities for building and sustaining their community life and community institutions.

Two sessions were held, one in the East and one in the West. Boston was selected as the eastern venue, with its large, historic, and diverse Asian American population and (aside from New York City) one of the larger and more vibrant Chinatowns in the eastern U.S. San Francisco, among other things containing the oldest and second largest Chinese American community in the U.S. (after New York), was the western venue and the location for the ACHP's regular spring business meeting.

The Boston session was held at the Old South Meeting House, a National Historic Landmark located near Boston's Chinatown neighborhood in downtown Boston. Dating to 1729, Old South was the scene of many community gatherings before, during, and after the American Revolution. It was also one of the first successful preservation efforts in New England. Threatened with demolition, it was saved in 1876-1877 and turned into a public museum and gathering place under the care of the Old South Association.

The San Francisco session was held at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. From 1910-1940, Angel Island Immigration Station (also a National Historic Landmark) was where immigrants entering the United States from the Pacific were detained, interrogated, and sometimes quarantined. Portions of the Immigration Station that held thousands of immigrants for periods of time, the majority from China, are being restored and interpreted as part of the California State Parks system, with active volunteer involvement and support from the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation.

## Possible Issues for Discussion

A number of possible discussion questions were shared with each group ahead of time. Although participants were under no obligation to specifically address any of these questions in their comments, they were posed to help guide participant remarks and suggest topics for further conversation.

- What is your organization (or a group you regularly work with) doing to preserve and share AAPI heritage and historic places?
- What is your community's experience, if any, with historic preservation and local planning involving historic resources? Has it been positive, negative, or mixed? What do

you see as barriers to successful outcomes?

- What have been the most useful and accessible funding mechanisms, tax benefits, or other tools for successful projects or programs? Are there well-established partnerships that have been effective in getting things done?
- What do you see as the relationship among historical scholarship, cultural appreciation, and the physical preservation of buildings or sites?
- How would you rank the value and need among AAPI heritage activists to:
  - (a) Share history and culture with community and neighborhood members;
  - (b) Interpret key history and culture for outsiders, including visitors;
  - (c) Educate and excite young people about their cultural and historic legacy; and
  - (d) Advocate for heritage preservation with government officials, businesses, and potential supporters.
- Do you view cultural heritage tourism as good, bad, or a mixed result for the AAPI community, either locally or more broadly? How could it be of more benefit?
- Can you briefly share a success in heritage preservation, and why you think it was successful? Have local, state, federal, or private preservation agencies and organizations, arts and humanities councils, corporations or foundations, or other groups been especially helpful in working with you on heritage matters?
- Do you have any overall observations you wish to share about preservation needs, community benefits, policies, or funding related to historic preservation or heritage development?

**Meeting Summary, ACHP Listening Session, Angel Island,  
San Francisco, March 18, 2015**

A square table discussion was preceded by a tour of Angel Island and portions of the Angel Island Immigration Station. Following the tour, the group met in a former mess hall at the Immigration Station. Wayne Donaldson, Chairman, ACHP, welcomed the group. Danita Rodriguez, District Superintendent for California State Parks, and Michael McKechnie, Executive Director of the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, each added their welcome. Chairman Donaldson spoke briefly about the ACHP, the purpose and goals of this session, and the need for the ACHP to focus on historic places and place-based resources even if intangible resources and values are important. Following introductions of everyone in the room, Chairman Donaldson spoke briefly about the ACHP's efforts to build a more inclusive preservation program; he personally was deeply moved by California's pioneering efforts going back to the late 70's and 80s through "Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey" for the state. Efforts were made to outline historic contexts and begin to identify associated historic resources for five groups—American Indians, Black Americans, Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans. He noted that Angel Island is perhaps the quintessential site from which to tell the story of Asian American and Pacific Islander history in the U.S. He observed the difficulties for non-European immigrants, particularly Asians, with exclusion laws and marginalization within society. He said that is time to open doors that have been closed, but that this will take time. Meanwhile, it is important for the ACHP and others to listen and hear from others about how we can help communities pursue preservation and related community-building efforts.

Organizations represented around the table offered remarks. There were extended descriptions of preservation work and challenges in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles; Chinatown, San Francisco; the U.S. Territory of Guam in Micronesia; Little Manila, Stockton; and Japantown, San Francisco. Highlights of these observations included the following:

- Once thriving communities are often mostly gone; this leads to false public perception about lack of history and cultural contributions of Asian Americans to the nation.
- Neighborhood gentrification is often an issue in Chinatown, Japantown, or similar ethnic neighborhoods, as is the danger of a false sense of the past with modern versions of historical Asian architectural styles and ornamentation.
- More successful adaptive reuse and affordable housing projects need to be highlighted, along with strategies to attract young people to return to historic neighborhoods and communities. The younger generation is moving out of ethnic enclaves for educational or employment purposes and not returning.
- Many historical societies were established to collect stories, artifacts, photos, documents, and family histories before they disappeared. The volunteers involved in these groups may or may not have the time, expertise, or resources to engage in lengthy historic preservation efforts.
- In addition to physical preservation and conservation, key elements of strategic preservation efforts on Guam (that could well mirror needed priorities elsewhere) include education; capacity-building; and raising community awareness.
- People need to be educated about what's there and why it is important—this is equally true of Asian American developers and residents who may not know their own heritage.
- Historic places and the built environments associated with Asian American heritage are often modest and do not tell or represent their story and its importance well. The associated stories and human elements, not the architecture, are often the most impactful and powerful thing and the most challenging aspect to capture and relate to the public.
- Young people do not know their own history. The emphasis on STEM education is resulting in a loss of humanities, social studies, and the arts. Summer Youth Summits or camps, History Clubs or volunteer organizations that can offer training and employment to youth docents, and involvement in the National History Day program<sup>1</sup> are three examples of successful strategies.
- In California, two excellent examples are the way State Parks is working to do a better job of telling lesser known parts of the California (and American) story onsite, and the emphasis being placed by State Parks on distance learning and remote classroom interaction to teach common core standards through the program known as PORTS (Parks Online Resources for Teachers and Students).<sup>2</sup> Angel Island is successfully using the PORTS program, but demand outstrips current funding and staffing.
- The California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) reported that they are embarking on a plan to develop statewide context statements, to be submitted to the NPS as Multiple Property Documentation Forms, for communities that are under-represented in historic resources registration programs. These context statements will make it much easier for properties to be nominated for listing on the National Register. The OHP has identified Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities as among the most important communities on which to focus these efforts and will look to develop a statewide context for one or more AAPI cultural groups after the National Park Service's AAPI theme study is released in 2016. There is currently

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<sup>1</sup> National History Day is a program conducted like a Science Fair for history, with curriculum-based research projects on an annual theme culminating in local, state, and national presentations and competition for different K-12 age groups. It is organized, run, and supported through a national non-profit educational organization.

<sup>2</sup> In 2013/2014 PORTS reached over thirty-eight thousand students in K-12 communities across California, marking the tenth year of programs and over a quarter of a million students served overall. Many of the students are in low-income and diverse urban communities, and in rural California. These contacts have helped increase student achievement and created a better awareness of, and links to, park values.

a local historic context statement for Chinese American resources in Los Angeles that was published in 2013.

- There are some excellent model projects that should be given wider prominence, including a website dedicated to Preserving California’s Japantowns, the crowd-sourced East at Main Street online resource project being advanced by the organization known as “APIA HiP3”, and similar model efforts.
- There are some good development and master plans that have been prepared for Asian American communities, particularly local Chinatowns, that should be shared more broadly. It would also be useful to identify available preservation funding and ways to share and learn from good examples of preservation projects that have successfully addressed financing, housing, community engagement, or other critical issues.

Several key points were emphasized during the discussion:

- We need to tell all of America’s stories. We lose our history when we don’t talk about it.
- We need to raise awareness of all cultures’ contributions to the U.S. and the historical connections between cultures and ethnic groups in that process.
- Identifying heritage resources and enrolling them on the National Register or on state or local landmark lists is important, but is really just a starting point for decision-making, for enhancing places, and for using the resources to full advantage.
- Much like hidden archaeological resources, we need to come up with better ways to present historic places and what happened there when the places themselves are gone, significantly altered, or otherwise do not easily reveal their significance.
- We must engage young people.
- Social justice issues are related to and potentially linked with historic preservation concerns at the local level, and should not be overlooked in such discussions.
- Strategies need to be identified to successfully support development growth and community vitality without losing the special qualities and cultural essence of a place, a neighborhood, or community. Gentrification, affordable housing, neighborhood cohesion and sustainability, and generational diversity are all relevant issues that need to be addressed.
- Community and preservation interests need to do a better job of linking heritage to place economics, whether it is through tourism, community development, the arts, or other mechanisms. .
- Both public education and community awareness need to be stressed.

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<sup>3</sup> A number of the attendees are members of “APIA HiP,” “Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Historic Preservation.” APIAHiP was created in 2007 when Asian and Pacific Islanders Americans noticed a lack of AAPI representation at state and national preservation meetings. With this gap, key founders developed an AAPI Caucus group at the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s annual conference. In June 2010, the AAPI Caucus developed and hosted the first Asian Pacific Islander American National Historic Preservation Forum in San Francisco, California. In June 2012, a second Forum was held in Los Angeles, California, and a third in Washington, D.C. in September 2014. All three Forums have benefitted from National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Park Service support.

Since the 2012 Forum, APIA HiP has also begun to cooperate on efforts to develop greater public awareness of AAPI historic and cultural sites. These include the formation of an AAPI Endangered Sites sub-committee, a list-serve for sharing information, and the East at Main Street national APIA history mapping project. The latter is a crowd-sourced website and mobile app for AAPI historic and cultural sites.

- What is needed are the historic preservation tools and knowledge of how they can be used, a better framework for moving forward with preservation work, and supporting advocacy for additional, targeted funding.

A list of participants at the session may be found in Appendix A.

### **Meeting Summary, ACHP Listening Session, Boston, January 30, 2015**

The meeting began with a welcome from John Fowler, Executive Director, ACHP, as well as a welcome and short background history on the Old South Meeting House and its preservation from Emily Curran, Executive Director, Old South Association.

Following introductions, John Fowler briefly set the context with the upcoming 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, a summary of the national preservation program, and the ACHP initiative to build a more inclusive preservation program. He stressed the ACHP's interest in hearing from participants about their experience with preserving cultural heritage, and how the preservation program might be shaped in the future to better meet community needs. ACHP members Terry Guen and Robert Stanton emphasized the importance of hearing directly from community leaders on these issues, including the wide diversity of backgrounds and traditions represented by Asian Americans, and developing and sustaining effective communication channels. Christine Arato of the National Park Service added that NPS is available to listen and to help; from NPS' perspective, both preservation and the telling of the story of communities and places requires, partners at the state and local level.

Organizations represented around the table made initial statements. Themes included:

- The need to engage with the community, and especially to engage youth.
- Goal to preserve and expand affordable housing in older communities, and make sure Boston's Chinatown (unlike many other such places) remains a living community and a hub for immigrants.
- Dealing with the pressures of development, gentrification and displacement in older, significant, and desirable urban neighborhoods. "How can we do our work to preserve housing and to preserve Chinatown (for example) as a place where new immigrants can come, work, live, and preserve their heritage?"
- Need to better understand and appreciate all aspects of history, such as sites associated with the first Japanese (1841) to live at least temporarily in the U.S. (New Bedford area) ([http://whitfield-manjiro.org/THE\\_MANJIRO\\_STORY.html](http://whitfield-manjiro.org/THE_MANJIRO_STORY.html)), Chinese mill workers, or the World War II era Japanese relocation camps
- Many of the mill sites in Massachusetts are abandoned or underutilized—could be good interpretive sites (Lower East Side Tenement Museum in New York as possible model)
- The value of collecting and documenting family history and oral histories, including immigration patterns (often via California or elsewhere on the West Coast), periods of conflict (e.g., Chinese Exclusion Laws, labor strikes, Japanese confinement), predominant small businesses like laundries or restaurants
- Need to identify funding for doing more comprehensive historical work than is possible on a small-scale, volunteer, part-time basis over long periods of time.
- Temples and other religious structures are highly visible; would be good to know whether any of these community institutions might qualify for National Register or local landmark designation.
- Economic development brings 3,000 people annually via festivals celebrating many cultures, and South East Asian's unique history strengthens the community and fosters community

engagement.

- Challenges with capacity of small organizations to continue basic operations, manage programs, offer walking tours, enlisting and training qualified people
- Opportunities presented by the NPS grant funding for underserved communities, one of which was secured by the Massachusetts SHPO in partnership with the Chinese Historical Society of New England and Boston Landmarks
- Potential challenges of designating landmarks in a place like Chinatown, given property owner concerns about restrictions on their properties, or rules about obtaining landowner consent for designating districts
- Long timeline for development of many projects (e.g., Mt. Hope Memorial at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Chinese Burial Grounds there) (Note from SHPO: Mt. Hope Cemetery is registered in the National Register of Historic Places, but the story of the Chinese immigrants and the significance of the history is not really told in that nomination.)

There was a discussion of Asian American history in the region, led by scholars Dr. Wing-kai To and Tunney F. Lee. They discussed major themes and waves of immigration, including an early maritime and trade period in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a somewhat later industrial era which involved immigration of mill workers, and the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century immigrant experience. Immigration policy and the Chinese Exclusion Acts that began to be enacted in 1866 (with the best known and far-reaching law in 1882) had a profound effect on the types and composition of the communities that developed. The Chinese laundries in the 1870s, for example, were a direct outgrowth of a male bachelor society being excluded from industrial mill work after Asian mill workers were originally brought in to break up strikes at the Massachusetts mills. There was a backlash.

Japanese and Korean immigration followed in the years between WWI and WWII. Many Asian American students came to Boston from the west coast to attend school, and wound up staying in the area. Eventually, there were waves of immigration from Korea, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, as well as additional Chinese immigration. Beginning in the 1970's there has been a decline of ethnic communities and neighborhoods like Boston's Chinatown particularly with redevelopment and the loss of small scale dwellings and affordable housing. Parts of Chinatown became the red light district, nicknamed "The Combat Zone." With Chinatown there has been some resurgence with new investment on the heels of "the Big Dig" and other redevelopment, along with city policies encouraging development of affordable housing, but the sustainability of the community remains precarious.

In terms of Asian American heritage, there are many stories to tell. There are excellent stories related to society and benevolent associations, education, labor history, commercial businesses and industry, and religion, among other themes. Unfortunately not all of this history is easily connected to historic properties or preserved places. Many important sites have gone through a variety of uses and physical transformations, such as the Josiah Quincy School associated with Horace Mann (1847) and early Irish settlement that has been both a school and cultural center in Chinatown. Communities outside Boston, such as Dorchester, Lynne, and Lowell, have evolved significantly but much more recently—what sites are important culturally and historically to these communities, such as cultural centers or temples and other religious centers, which may date to the 1970s, 1980s, or 1990s?

There was an extended discussion of the various groups of Chinese and other East Asian and Southeast Asian immigrants to the Boston area, where they settled, and how they shaped their communities. In addition to Boston's Chinatown, there are enclaves to the south in Quincy, and to the north in Malden. One important point which surfaced was the continuing need for affordable housing and employment in and around Chinatown proper as well as secondary centers, and the fact that there are often conflicts with preservation goals due to property values, tax implications, and other economic and social issues related to gentrification and redevelopment pressure. Examples brought up include the 1890 Maxim hotel, preservation of 19<sup>th</sup> century row houses that are an important part of the historic fabric, and a difficult preservation/redevelopment case that held up a needed affordable and elderly housing project on Essex

street for many years for a variety of reasons, including financing and preservation issues (Hong Lok House). The National Register-listed Hayden Building, designed by H.H. Richardson in 1875, was at one time an adult theater but has now been rehabilitated into commercial space and luxury apartments.

The National Trust spoke about its National Treasures program and how this might be of assistance in a case like the Quincy School. The Massachusetts SHPO discussed their programs and their involvement with an NPS grant to prepare a historic context for Chinatown along with some identified properties for possible National Register listing. This was followed by the Boston Landmarks Commission, who spoke about technical assistance they might be able to offer as well as the potential for local district and site designation. NPS reiterated that they would also like to work with the community, and that community representatives should feel free to be in touch with the superintendent of Boston National Historical Park.

A question came up about priorities---the group was asked what they see as a higher priority— sharing your history and culture with community and neighborhood members; interpreting your history and culture to visitors; or educating young people about their legacy? In response, several discussants indicated that all are important and complementary—it is more a question of emphasis, short vs. long-term projects, immediate needs vs. program sustainability, and so on. These are mutually reinforcing to build engagement and support. As one individual put it, “one immediate need is working with the community. A long term need is preserving history and interpreting that history for visitors.” Walking tours, guide by cell, social media are all valuable approaches; all could benefit from allies and partnerships, as well as funding.

It is viewed as a significant problem that young people are unfamiliar with Chinatown and its past—“they don’t know what it took to get here, they don’t know the stories. They only know it has always been there—they take it for granted.” Related events like the Chinese film festival and projects encouraging posting of You Tube videos or photos depicting life in Chinatown were mentioned as ways to draw in young people. Music, food, and other festivals are useful for attracting both community members and visitors.

John Fowler emphasized that historic places are important because they provide a means to convey a cultural heritage or way of life. If the Quincy School were restored, for example, to what era should it be restored and how would it best represent its role in the Chinatown community? Such projects need to capture the cultural cohesion that is embodied in such assets. The community needs to consider these goals as well as practical considerations when determining preservation priorities.

During wrap-up discussions, several points were emphasized:

- There is no historic site, museum, or similar facility in Chinatown or nearby that can provide a focus.
- There needs to be more (and wider) interaction and sharing of ideas, strategies, and project development work. The Asian American community in the Boston area is somewhat insular, and the same limited number of individuals and organizations always show up around the table. It would be wonderful to have active partners.
- It is difficult to sustain activities with volunteers. While many volunteers are both talented and knowledgeable, trained professional staff is needed. Academic discussions are useful, but they need to be sustained through institutions of higher learning that are more committed to studying and advancing immigrant history and culture.
- Even when some progress has been made from a historical interpretation viewpoint, such as establishment of the China Trade Trail tour itinerary (which begins at the Salem Maritime NHP

and links to other sites in Massachusetts), it is incomplete. Only one of the sites (not historic, but in Chinatown) represents anything from the Chinese side of the story. Massachusetts was one of the first regions to trade with China, to foster large Japanese American communities beyond the west coast, and to admit Cambodian Americans. Such stories need to be told. What about the site where they changed the name?

- Access to Asian American sites is a big point, and the communities need to develop a better appreciation for why this is important to their identity and their future. There needs to be more effective advocacy within the community. .
- There are always many priorities for which to advocate, including immigration policies, employment, housing, health care. Historic preservation is always a lower priority.
- It would be helpful to know more about available funding, training, and other assistance, as well as how to effectively take advantage of programs and project opportunities.

A list of participants in the session may be found in Appendix B.

**Appendix A: ACHP Listening Session, Angel Island State Park,  
San Francisco**

*Invited Participants*

**Amy Brees**, Sector Superintendent, California State Parks  
**Allyson Brooks**, Ph.D., Washington State Historic Preservation Officer  
**Charles H. Egan**, Ph.D., Professor, San Francisco State University  
**Donna Graves**, Principal, Culture, Arts, and Heritage Planning (consultant), Berkeley  
**Leslie Hartzell**, Chief, Archaeology, History, and Museum Division, California State Parks  
**Karen Kai**, Attorney, San Francisco  
**Kathleen Kennedy**, Historian, California State Parks  
**Sue Lee**, Executive Director, Chinese Historical Society of America, San Francisco  
**Dawn Mabalon**, Ph.D., Assoc. Professor, San Francisco State University (and Little Manila, Stockton)  
**Michael McKechnie**, Executive Director, Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation  
**Joseph Quinata**, Chief Program Officer, Guam Preservation Trust  
**Danita Rodriguez**, District Superintendent, Bay Area, California State Parks  
**Jenan Saunders**, California Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
**Jill Shiraki**, Preserving California's Japantowns, Berkeley  
**Susan Stratton**, Ph.D., Heritage Program Leader, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region  
**Anthony Veerkamp**, Field Director, National Trust for Historic Preservation, San Francisco  
**Bill Watanabe**, Founder and Executive Director, Little Tokyo Service Center, Los Angeles

*ACHP Members, Designees, and Observers*

**Milford Wayne Donaldson**, FAIA, Chairman, ACHP (California)  
**Teresa Isabel Leger de Fernandez**, J.D., Vice-Chairman, ACHP (New Mexico)  
**Michael J. Bean**, ACHP designee (Interior); Acting Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks  
**"Butch" Blazer**, ACHP designee (Agriculture); Deputy Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment  
**Thomas J. Cassidy, Jr.**, ACHP designee (NTHP); Vice-President, Government Relations and Policy, National Trust for Historic Preservation  
**Stella Fiotes**, ACHP designee (Veterans Affairs); Executive Director, Office of Construction and Facilities Management  
**Leonard A. Forsman**, Native American Member, ACHP (Washington State); Chairman, Suquamish Tribe  
**Terry Guen**, FASLA, Expert Member, ACHP (Illinois)  
**Erik Hein**, ACHP designee (NCSHPO); Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers  
**Bambi Kraus**, ACHP observer (NATHPO); Executive Director, National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers  
**Dorothy Lippert**, Ph.D., Expert Member, ACHP (Washington, D.C.)  
**Marion M. McFadden**, ACHP designee (HUD); Deputy Assistant Secretary, Grant Programs  
**Jeffrey G. Orner**, ACHP designee (Homeland Security); Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Homeland Security  
**Beth L. Savage**, ACHP designee (GSA); Director, Center for Historic Buildings and Federal Preservation Officer  
**Katherine Slick**, ACHP observer (ACHPAF); President, ACHP Alumni Foundation  
**Robert G. Stanton**, Expert Member, ACHP (Virginia)  
**Maureen Sullivan**, ACHP designee (Defense); Director, Environment, Safety & Occupational Health  
**Stephanie Toothman**, Ph.D., Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science, National Park Service, DOI

**Bradford J. White**, Citizen Member, ACHP (Illinois)

*ACHP and Other Agency Staff*

**Ronald D. Anzalone**, Director, Office of Preservation Initiatives (OPI), ACHP  
**Cindy Bienvenue**, Meeting and Event Planner, OA, ACHP  
**Nancy Boone**, Federal Preservation Officer, HUD  
**Ralston Cox**, Director, Office of Administration (OA), ACHP  
**Casey Dexter-Lee**; State Park Interpreter I- Angel Island  
**Ben Fenkell**, State Park Interpreter I-Angel Island  
**John Fowler**, Executive Director, ACHP  
**Susan A. Glimcher**, Director, Office of Communications, Education and Outreach (OCEO), ACHP  
**Valerie Hauser**, Director, Office of Native American Affairs, ACHP  
**Tom McCulloch**, Ph.D., Senior Program Analyst, OFAP, ACHP  
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**Druscilla J. Null**, Senior Program Analyst, OPI, ACHP  
**Doug Pulak**, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, Dept. of Veterans Affairs  
**Charlene Vaughn**, Assistant Director, OFAP, ACHP  
**Michelle Volkema**, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, DoD

**Appendix B: ACHP Listening Session, Old South Meeting House, Boston**

*Invited Participants*

**Christine Arato**, Chief Historian, Northeast Region, National Park Service  
**Susan Chinsen**, Managing Director, Chinese Historical Society of New England  
**Roseanne Foley**, Executive Director, Boston Landmarks Commission  
**Rebecca Harris**, Field Officer, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Boston  
**Tunney F. Lee**, Professor Emeritus, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
**Angie Liou**, Director of Real Estate, Asian Community Development Corporation  
**Shauna Lo**, Assistant Director, Institute for Asian American Studies, UMASS Boston  
**Tonya Loveday**, Assistant Survey Director, Boston Landmarks Commission  
**Bik-Fung Ng**, Senior Business Manager, Office of Business Development, Boston Main Street  
**Christina S. Oopara**, Executive Director Assistant, Southeast Asian Coalition of Central Massachusetts (*representing Anh Vu Sawyer, who was invited but was delayed in international travel*)  
**Michael Steinitz**, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Preservation Planning Division Massachusetts Historical Commission  
**Wing-kai To**, Ph D., Professor and Asia Studies Coordinator, Department of History, Bridgewater State University and Vice-President, Chinese Historical Society of New England  
**Margie Yamamoto**, Co-President, New England Japanese American Citizens League

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**Ronald D. Anzalone**, Director, Office of Preservation Initiatives, ACHP  
**John M. Fowler**, Executive Director, ACHP  
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**Terry Guen**, FASLA, Expert Member, ACHP (Illinois), Terry Guen Design Associates, Inc.  
**Robert G. Stanton**, Expert Member, ACHP (Virginia)